THE

SIIN

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

Thirty-Third Year

The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

WAR IN EUROPE.

Declarations by Prussia and Italy. MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

Bloodshed Reported. SAXONY INVADED AT THREE POINTS. Dresden Occupied by the Prussians,

Prussian Forces in Possession of Hanover.

ENVASION OF SILESIA BY AUSTRIA. Excitement in England.

Severnment Defeated on the Reform Bill.

REVOLT IN MADRID. Defeat 96 the Insurgents. OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES. Proceedings in Congress.

Proposition to Annex Canada, ew Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR. Expulsion of Rousseau Recommended

SAD NEWS PROM THE WEST Suicide of Senator Lane of Kansas

&c.

From Europe. even Days Later News—Declaration of War by Prussia and Italy—Hostifities

YEW YORK, July 2 .- The steamship Bremen, from outhampton on the 20th June, arrived here this morning. The steamship City of Boston, from Livspool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of une, also arrived soon after the Bremen. Hallfax, July 2.—The steamship Cues, from Liv-

rpool on the 23d via Queenstown on the 24th of June, has arrived at this pors.

The steamer Ericsson would not sail from Bremen as announced, in consequence of the interruption of

THE WAR OPENED.

nusta formally declared war against Austria on a 18th of June. The same day Saxony was inded by Prussian troops.

"ins have crossed the western Saxon frontier, and are advancing on this town." A despatch from Bodenbach of June 17th, says :

Yesterday evening the Prussians advanced brough Saxon territory as far as Geredorf, where they have established outposts within an bour's man from Rumburg, in Bohemia. It is rumored that has Saxon army has effected a junction with the Austrian fortes. from Cassel of June 17, says : " The

Prossians have arrived at Glessen, on the Hesse-Darmstadt frontier, and a regiment of Prussian hus A despatch from Prague of June 16th, says: "Th

sutty, of the Prussians into Saxony is fully confirm they have occupied Lobau, within the eastern tier of Saxony, and also threaten an advance from tier of Saxony, and also threaten an auvantification of Schkenditz and Zeitz, or the western frontier. The Prussians have not taken possession of Zittau, but have placed a strong gar son, with twelve pieces of artillery, in the town of

The Frussian troops entered Saxony en the night of June 15th, from the north, near Strehls, in addition to their lavasion across the eastern and western frontiers.

Dresden was occupied by the Prussians on the 18th of June. Prussian troops entered Cassel on the same day. The Prussians are also close to the frontier, near Wurzelsiorf, and they are hourly expected to advance into Bohemia. Marienthal Ostritz and Seba are occupied by two Prussian regiments of infantry and one of hussars, and Bernstadt by two regiments of cavalry. It is stated that the Prussians have occupied Wiesbaden. The Prussian Col. Cranach arrived at Stade, June 18th, and disarmed the garrison, dismissing them to their homes. He on of twenty-one guns and numerous ortars, rifles and other war material. The Prus ns have occupied Seldenburg in considerable

ce, and reinforcements are still pouring in. A patch dated at Reichenberg, June 17th, says: Prussian army corps, thirty thousand strong yuncked at Abersdorff last night. Twelve thousand are expected to-day at Seithennersdorf, and handred at Lettdorf."

Saxon royal arms have been removed from all oscupied by the Prussians, and replaced by levied. Up to the present time the Prussian d the Austrian frontier.

& despatch, dated Niesse, June 19th. says: "The strians commenced hostilities yes erday evening. Austrian patrol crossed the Siledan frontier at wan, and fired upon a Prussian patrol."

slight encounter took place between some Aus-Prossions retreated.

ie Paris Moniteun DU Soin suys :- "A private stch announces that an engagement has taken between the Hessians and Prussians near akfort. The latter gained the advantage, and inued their march after having secured posses-of the railway. A battle is expected near Frank-

telegram from Cologne, of June 17th, says :legraphic communication between Cologne and north of Germany has been, out off, as also be-

tween Weisenburg and the south. The passenger trains for Bavaria and Wurtemburg have discontin-

tween Weisenburg and the south. The passenger trains for Bavaria and Wurtemburg have discontinued running in consequence of the lines being occupied with the conveyance of troops. The Bavarians intend to cut the railroad line between Coburg and Bamburg, and te blow up the railway bridge at Lichtenfels. The Austrians have destroyed the railroad bridges at Owlesin."

A dispatch from Vienns of June 18th says.—Hundreds of Saxon unhabitants are flying into Bohemia. The Prussians are forcibly enrolling men up to forty years of age. King John of Saxony is withsirswing with all his army, into Bohemia. The Queen of Saxony arrived at Prague on the 16th, and the rest of the royal family, excepting the King and Crown Prince, who are with the army. The Saxon treasury and valuables, and the provisions for the army, have been transported for security to Bohemia.

The Prussian entered the capital of Hanover on June 17. General Manteuffel, at the head of the Prussian troops, entered Luneburg, in Hanover, on June 18. The Prussians are reported to have cut off the communications of the Hanoverian army, and rendered its junction with the Austro-Federal Corps impossible. Bremen journals assert that the Hanoverian treasury has been sent to England.

The käghth Federal army corps is following closely on the track of the Prussians to Marburg in Essetoral Hesse. Large bodies of Federal troops are marching north. In consequence of the Austrian war manitesto all the available Wurtemberg troops have been sent north. The object of the Pederal plan of operations is said to be the reconquest of Hoistein.

Holstein.

The Austrian government has summoned the Ba-

Holstein,

The Austrian government has summoned the Bavarian government in consequence of the decision of the Federal Diet of the 10th, to unite with Austria mearrying on military operations in Eaxony. A selegram from Berlin of June the 18th says: The Bavarian Minister has received his passports, and will cave Berlin to-day. The Prussian Minister of Munich assaire been recalled.

Oldenburg and Anhautt have officially notified their withdrawal from the Germanic Confederation. Bacen declines to take active part in the hostilities against Prussia.

A telegram from Lemberg, of June 17, says:—The vanguard of a strong Russian army copp. raised in the district of Lubin, has arrived at Tarnorrot, a small town on the Austre-Russian frontier. The New Farlis Paresea asserts that Prince Gortschakeft as sent a circular to the representatives of Russia abload, stating that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude.

The French ambassador is negotiating with the Visuna Cabinet re pecting the guarantees which France desires to receive in order to prevent a general configuration in Europe. The negotiations are progressing satisfactorily.

The Visuna papers publish news from Berne, stating of one hundred and thirty millions of france in gold, packed in cases, had passed through Visuna on the way to Viorance.

The London Times of the 21st says :

The London Times of the 21st says:

Although the campaign between the main armies of Prinsis and Austria has now tairly begun, we have no news of actual encounter acress the whole breadth of Germany, from the frontier of Poland to the Rhine, the forces of Austria and the States in aniance with her, have been musicring for an extended series of operations, but, as yet, actual gains have been on the side of their adversaries. The Austrians maintain profound silence as to their intentions. We only know that Field Marshal Benedek intends to take the offensive, and that reconquests and occupation of Silensi are avowed as purposes of the Austrian campaign.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA A royal proclamation has been prepared for dis tribution by the Prussians among the inhabitants of the German States through which they may pass The most important passages are as follows :

The most important passages are as follows:

An endeavor has recently been made to abuse the powers of the federal Diet—which during half a century has represented, not the unitz, best the divisions of Germany, and thereby fost the confidence of the States—by making it the instrument for calling Germany to arms against that member of the Bundament, had taken the first decive step towards satisfying the demands of the nation. The war which Austria is endeavoring to excit against Prussia can find no support in the federal constitution. By the Diet's resolutions of the 1st hinstant the old Bird. relations have been dissolved. Nothing new remains of the duty of the German nation. It is move the duty of the German nation. It is move the duty of the German unity. In the case of Prussia that step is bound up with another, viz. the defence of her independence, which has been threatened by the late resolution of the Dist. For this end the Prussian people offers its whole strength tesolved at the same time to take up arms on behalf of the unitional development of Germany, hitherto so powerfully hindered by individual interest. Immediately upon the dissolution of the Confederation, Prussia proposed a fresh alliance, based upon the mutual condition of material protection and participation in the national exertions. This proposal was refused. Prussia cannot tolerate either exemises of doubtful friends on her frontions. The Prussian troops do not come as the fower of those populations with whose representatives. Prussia hopes yet to deliberate in a national assembly upon what shall be the future costilles of Germany. May the German people keep this lofty aim in view, and meet Prussia with conditions of Germany. May the German people keep this lofty aim in view and meet Prussia with conditions of Germany. May the German people keep this lofty aim in view and meet Prussia with conditions of Germany. May the German people keep this lofty aim in view and meet Prussia with conditions of Germany. May the German people keep this lo PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

An Imperial manifesto addressed to the Austria people begins as follows .

An Imperial manifeste addressed to the Austrian people begins as follows.

On the northern and southern frontiers of the empire are arrayed the armise of two allied enemies of Austria, with the intention of shaking the foundation of her position as an European power. To neither of them has Austria given any cause for war. The preservation of the blassings of peace to the people of Austria has always been regarded by me as one of the first and most sacred of my duties as sovereign, and one I have always considered myself bound to taifil. But one of the hostile powers deems no presert necessary to justify its lust for the plunder of a portion of the Austrian monarchy. In the eyes of that power a favorable opportunity is sufficient cause for war. Two years ago we were sailed with Prassia, and a past of my beloved Austrian army was drawn to the coast of the North Sea in company with the Prussian trops (against whom we now pany with the Prussian trops (against whom we are now arrayed as enemies) to preserve rights accorded by treaty, to protect a threatened German mationality, to confine the misery of an unavoidable war to its narrowest limits, and to obtain a lasting guaranty of peace necessary to the welfare of Austria, Germany and Europe. Austria sought no conquests, and bears no part of the blame for the said intentious been equally disinterested, would never have arisen, and which have been brought about for the accomplishment of selfah objects, and are therefore not succeptible of a peaceful solution by my government.

The following is the concluding portion of the

The following is the concluding portion of the manifesto:

Therefore, the most fatal of wars, a war of Germans avainst Germans, has become unavoidable. For all the misery which is will entail upon families, districts and countries. I make those who have provoked it answerable before the tritunal of posterity and of the Almightly and Eternal God. I advance to the conflict with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, with the consciousness of the power which exists in a great empire where prince and people are penetrated with but one and the same thought, namely, the rights of Austria—and with fresh and unasining courage as the sight of my armed and valiant soldiers, who form a barrier against which the power of Austria's enemies will be shattered, as well as at the sight of my faithful peoples, who look up to me, united, self-sacrificing and resolved. But one feeling pervades the inhabitants of my kingdom and provinces—that of cobasion, of strength in their unity, and of indignation at an unprecedented violation of right. It doubly pains me that the work of coming to an understanding upon the questions of the internal constitution of the empire should not have been sufficiently far advances to allow of the rapresentatives of all my peoples railying round my throne at this serious but elevaring moment. I am for the present deprived of this support; but on the other hand, my duty as severeign is all this more clear, and my resolution the more firm to secure the constitution to my suppire for all futures time. In this conflict we shall not be alone. The princes and people of Germany are aware of the Ganger which threstens their liberty and in dependence, and not only ourselves, but also our terman brethren of the Conflects which all nations are bound to defend. We have been absolutely forced to lay the basis of a constitution which should consolidate the unity of the whole empire and its position as a great power, my sovereign quites have compelled me to place the entire army upon a war footing; we have

rope. Our confidence and our hopes are based upon our unity and strength, but not upon them alone. They are places in a higher Power, the Omnip stems and just God, whom my hour chas alwas served, and who never abandons those who firmly rely upon His lustice, Him will I beseeth or help and victory, and I call upon my people to join with me in my prayer.

The Prussian ultimatum, forwarded to the governments of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse Cassel and Nas-sau June 15, offered these States the alliance of Prussau June 18, offered these States the alliance of Prusia upon the following conditions: That they should reduce their military establishments to the peace footing upon which they stood on the left March lasts; that they should agree to the convecation of a German Parisament, and appoint the elections to take place simultaneously with those which would be held for the same purpose in Prussia. Prussia offered to guarantee to those coveragins who would accept her alliance all their rights and territory, custon mably with her reform project of the 10th inst. These proposals were rejected by all the governments to which they were addressed.

On the 16th ult, the Prussian Government dispatched to foreign courts an official statement of recent events, in which the following declaration was made :

was made:

After the decision of the Diet on the 14th inst, by which the Confederation was broken up and Prussia threatened with war, the law of self-preservation compelled Prussia to secure herself srainstite action of desiraboring States. On the 15th inst, therefore, the dovernment offered Sazony. Hanover and Electoral Hesse, a conditional alliance. The offer was refused, and as Prussia's geographical position does not allow her to tolerate in those States open or encessed hostility while she is engaged in war in another direction, the Prussian forces have crossed the frontiers of those three countries, in order to prevent our being cut off in the rear while detending ourselves against Austria.

The armament of the several powers that are now

The armament of the several powers that are now engaged in the German conflict, or may sooner or

	stand about as fol		
Prussia	*****************	647,000	men.
Bavaria Wartembarg			
Baxony Hanover	***************************************	AT HARCHS	
France		100,000	men. men.
Total		347,000	men.

Latest Accounts.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 23 .- No military news of imstruggle continues might and day, but the main armies have not yet met. It is stated that th Union States, whose lines are congregated at Frankfort are much discouraged at the aspect of affairs, and are greatly disposed to complain. Austria thrust them into danger before she was able to protect

The Prussians left a small garrison at Dresden and advanced into Bohemia without resistance.

A slight collision had occurred between the Austrians and Prussians in Silesia, when the former re-

of Italy if successful, and does not advance beyond Milan, France will not interfere, but assist at the conclusion of a definitive peace, and further propose to Italy to pay indemnity for the renunciation by Austria of the fruits of victory.

St. Petersburgh advices deny that there has been any movement of Russian troops, and say that nonintervention continues to be the policy of Russia. It was reported that the Prussian vanguard would arrive near Frankfort on the 21st.

A Hanoverian ship had been captured by the Prussian men-of-war in Bremerhaven Roads.

Prince Wilhelm Von Hansu, the third son of the Elector of Hesse, had been taken prisoner by the Prussians.

The Eighth Federal Army Corps, 60,000 strong, under Prince Alexander of Prussia, had effected a

The Hamburg military contingent had received orders to hold itself ready to march into the Duchles.

It is rumored that Prussia hesitates at present to take active part in the campaign, on the ground that

The Pall Mali GAZETTE says there is a general beliet that Austria is resolved, concentrating all her strength in the effort to secure supremacy in Germany, and after such crossing of swords as will satisfy honor, will surrender Venice, if the Italians are willing to come to an amicable understanding. The Timus, speaking of the apparent desay on the part of Austria, observes that the Austrians no doubt have some reason for their apparent inactivity. The Generals and all able troops are easer, and their obvious interest is to be successful at the beginning of the campaign.

The Daily News thinks uncertainty has been in

Prussian troops entered Austrian territory near Orderberg, in Upper Silesia, on the night of the 21st. The movements of Benedek are kept very secret Nothing more than reconnoissances appear to have been made by the Austrians in Upper Silesia.

The Prussians continued to fortify themselves at Dreaden. Emdeu had aurrendered to the Prussians. Vienns papers assert that the Saxon town of Zit-tan had been destroyed by the Frussians in conse-quence of the refusal of the inhabitants to pay was

contributions.

The Prussians have taken the Elector of Hesse and his Minister of War prisoners, and sent the latter to Fortress Mindur.

The Saxon army succeeded in Joining the Austrians. It is also reported that the Hanoverian troops effected a junction with the Federal Army Corps.

The Federal Army Cerps around Frankfort amounted to 60,000.

The headparture of Prince of The Proceedings of the Process of The Federal Army Cerps.

amounted to 60,000.

The headquarters of Prince Alexander are transferred to Frankfort.

The Oldenburg numister at the Diet was recalled to Meckienburg, and expected to follow the Federal Council.

Council.

Swizerland has been officially informed of the hestilities Italy commenced on the 22d.

The Austrians had declared Venice and Trieste in a state of a loge.

The Austrian outposts at Apalso were attacked by alian volunteers on the 22d. Several shots were

it is officially denied at Berlin that Prussia or-dered a conscription in the countries they have en-tered.

The Paris Constitutionwal points out the pacific ense of the Emperor Napoleon's letter, and says: Peace has the preference, and the best wishes of the Emperor; and his hope must be also that, since awaring positively declared that France would not engage in war except under a declaive state of things, no belligerent would dare to assume the re-ponsibility of prevoking it by creating such a posi-tion of affairs.

ITALY. The Italian Government formally declared war against Austria, June 18th—the same day with Prus

The Austrians have interrupted all lines of comnumeation on the side of the Po and Mineio. General Marmora and the King left Florence to join the General Angioletti, Minister of Marine, had left to take command of his division. Garibaldi had arrived at Bergaino, to inspect several battalions of volunteers and Bersaglieri. He met with an enthu-

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli had resigned, and it was believed he would be succeeded by Car

Victor Emmanuel left Florence for the camp on the 21st, receiving an enthusiastic ovation on his way to the railroad depot. He arrived at Cremona on the same day. L'ITALIA announces that the King received Kossuth on the 20th. Prince Carignane

ment. He was well received. The declaration of war against Austria caused great rejoicing through-

The Chamber of Deputies adopted by a large majority a bill granting extraordinary financial powers to the government. The Minister of the Marine has notified the aboli-

tion of the capture of the merchant vessels of the enemy not carrying contraband of war, Austria hav nsented to practice reciprocity in that respect. In Italy the Austrians expect to be attacked on three sides—at Venice, by the Italian fleet; on the side of Tyroi by Garibaldi, and lastly, by General

who were at Como, had followed their Commander. LONDON JUNE 24 .- The Italian army crossed the

Cialdini, who will cross the Po. All Garibaldians

Mincle on the 23d, entirely unopposed.

Victor Emmanuel had issued a stirring manifesto to the Italians. He recapitulates the effect of the last war on Italy, and regrees that for supreme reason the noble province of Venetia was then allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians; that a favorable opportunity has now arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from the Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having assumed a hostile and threatening attitude out the Italian frontiers to disturb the pacific task of reorganization in Italy. He repiled by again taking taking up arms, but, nevertheless, showed his desire for peace by accepting the proposal for a Conference. Austria having refused, affords fresh proof, if she confides in her strength, that the does not rely equally upon the goodness of her cause and of her right. The manifesto concludes with patriotic declaration of assurance that Italy has the avengathy of Europe, and hands over the Government of the State to the Prince of Coriginuse, while he again takes up the sales of Gaita and Pastrango, of Paliestre and San Marino. Victor Emmanuel isso issued a proclamation to the National Guard, confiding to them the guardianeship of public security and order. the noble province of Venetia was then allowed to

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria was issued on the 20th, from the Headquardeesed by Gen. Claidini to the Archduke Albert, commanding the Austrian Army in Venetia. It recounts lialy's grievance in regard to Venetia, and gives notice that hostilities will commence in three days unless the Archduke declines to accept the delay.

SPAIN.

Notice has been officially given that the Spanish squadron has been eviered home from the Pacific. Three Spanish vessels were reported to have been destroyed by Peruvian iron-clads.

A military revolt had broken out in Madrid on the 23d inst. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms. Barricades were thrown up, and after an obstinate resistance the insurgents surrendered at discretion. Narvaez was slightly wounded. Gen Prim has been arrested at Bayonne by the French

ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT DEFRAT IN PARLIAMENT. The House of Commons went into Committee on the Reform bill on the 18th of June, resuming at clause 5, relating to the borough franchise. The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move clause 4, and give an explanation of it; but Mr. Disraeli oblected, and a sharp and animated debate took place on the point of order. Ultimately Mr. Gladston withdraw, and Lord Dunkellin then moved his mendment, substituting "retable value" for the clear yearly value" as a test of the franchise. A mittee divided, and the result showed a majority of eleven against the government—The amendment being carried by 315 to 3:4.

being carried by 316 to 31.4.

Mr. Gladatone fixed the renewal of the committee for Tuesday evening at six o'clock, adding the significant intimation that no government would be taken at the tweive o'clock sitting.

A dispatch dated at London on Tuesday evening, June 19th, reports that in consequence of the majority against the government, Mr. Gladatone had put himself into communication with the Queen'st Esimoral, and the House of Commons adjourned until Monday.

The Times states that the Queen will not return from Scotland till the morning of the 25th, therefore expected explanations cannot be given to Parliament until that day. It is extensively believed that the Queen will give the Ministers their option as to a dissolution of Par-

The Times thinks a dissolution possible, but improbable.

The STAR thinks the prospect of a dissolution is clear, and believes the Queen has not the slightest

OBSERVER says that a motion ande in the House of Commons expressing confi-lence in the Ministry, and promising favorable con-diceration of the reform measure at the next session f the Ministers do not announce a dissolution of rliament.
Public meetings were being held in the large towns support of the government and Reform.

The GLOBE officially announces the appointment of Sir John Peter Grant, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, as Governor of Jamaica.

The cattle disease had again broken out in Ireland, and vigorous measures had been taken to ets mp out the infection. Returns showed a large decrease of the disease in England.

The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank Company had confirmed the arrangement made for a resumption of busines. It was intended to re-open the Bank on the 3d of July, should no legal difficulties

The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Aifred, was paying a three days visit to Livefroot and performing certain public services: among other things inaugurating the new docks at Berkenhead. He was greatly lionized.

It was reported that 60 guiness premium was beng paid at Lloyds on the ship Monarch of the Seas, which left Liverpool on March 28th for New York. The Paris correspondent of the London TIMES says, in certain political circles it is apprehended that the Russian Government has not such faith in the absolute neutrality of France as may be desired.

Latest Commercial.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, June 28.—Cor-ron—Sales to-day 15.000 bales, including 4,000 bales o speculature and exporters. The market is buoy-nt, with an advance of % a % of a penny, under avorable advices from India. Middling uplands are

favorable advices from India. Middling uplands are quoted 13 a 134.

The Biseadstoffs Market is inactive, but firm. The Provisions Market is quit and steady. Lendon, Saturday Evisino, June 23.—Consols closed at 864 a 866; for money.

American Stocks.—U. S. Five Twenties 65% a 66c.; Himos Central Railroad, 75% a 76%c.; Erie Hallroad, 40% a 41%.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The London Times of the 18th contains the folowing relative to the preparations making for the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable:

forms relative to the preparations making for the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable:

As the time draws near for the departure of the Graat Eastern the utmost activity is observable on board in order that the great ship may be ready to leave her moorings in the Medway, at the latest, on Saturday, the Joth. With this view rebys of workmen are employed, aimost without intermission, both by day and night. Up to Saturday evening at the hour for the hands discontinuing work there only remained a length of cable of a fittle over 400 miles to be received on board, and by extre exertions the remaining length will be shipped by the end of the present week. The whole of the 1,600 knots is almost double the weight of the original Atlande cable. The total quantity of eable to be taken out will exceed 2,100 miles. The stoampt, will scompany the Great Eastern, and will convey about 400 miles of the cable on board. The totak for the sowage of the quantity of cable have been fitted on board that weeker, and oy the time the Great Eastern is ready to take her departure, everything will be in readiness on board the Medway. The paddle-wheel steame or Terrible will again accompany the circal Eastern.

After completing her coaling, the great also will prepare the requirements of the layer and the great Eastern. After completing her coaling, the great Eastern is ready to take her departure, everything will be in readiness on board the Medway. The paddle-wheel steamer Terrible will again accompany the circal Eastern.

After completing her coaling, the great also will prepare the requirements of the layer and the proper three regarded with respect, and as smithed the rights of being required to industry the frequency. The respect to the proper the regarded with respect, and as smithed associated to layer the regarded with respect, and as smitted the rights of being required to the regarded with respect, and as smithed the rights of being required to the regarded with respect, and as smithed the rights of being required to be requi

laying the cable about the 7th or 8th of July. Ne doubt whatever is entertained by Caprain Ande con, of his being able to place the Graat Eastern as near as possible over the spot as which the lost end of the cable lies, notwithstanding that the buoys which were left to mark the locality are sept away. Supposing the sexact spot to be reached, the work of grapping for and, whan found, hauling in the jost cable will be commenced, to accomplish which, new machinery of enormous strength has been constructed and fitted on beard. Twenty miles' length of wire grapping rope have been manufactured at the company's could be seen when the second with the reaches the second when it is stated that it is easily eight inches in circumference, and is manufactured of the toughest possible seed wire. A crinoline guard weighing upwards of 17 tons, is being fitted over the screw of the Great Eastern, to prevent the cable coming in contact with the propeller, and the paddic which are teing fitted with disconnecting gear. In fact, everything is being done that is deemed necessary to success.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.
A communication from the Secretary of War, in
asponse to a resolution of the Senate, enclosed a report from General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, in which the latter says :

which the latter says:

Harper's Ferry can not, in his opinion, be even again used to advantage for the manufacture of arms. The detention of the property of the United States at that point is not necessary or advantageous to the public interest, beyond the temporary use of so much as may be required for the ordinance deport and he recommends that as soon as that depot can be broken up, all the public land, buildings and other property there be sold, and the proceeds be applied to the construction of the armory in the West, as now authorized by law to be established.

The Senate in Executive Session to day construction

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the Commissioners under the set to reimburse the State of Missouri for expanditures in surelling and equipping and povisioning the militia force to aid in suppressing rebellion; and also confirmed the nomination of Joseph M. Humphreys as a Collector Customs at Richmond, Va.

SAD OCCURRENCE.

Snicide of Senator Lane of Kansas LEAVENWORTH, KAMBAS, JULY 2 .- Senator Lane, of this State, shot himself last evening, inflicting round which resulted fatally at nine o'clock to-day. He had been acting strangely for several days, and a careful watch had been kept over him; but white riding last evening with his brother-in-law, Mr. McCall, and Captain Adams, brother of his con-in-law, got out of the wagon, which stopped at the gare of the Government farm residence of Mr. McCall, and stepping to the rear, drew a pistol and shot himself in the wouth, the hall president in the mouth, the ball passing out through the top of the skull. The deed was undoubtedly the result of a temporary mental derangement. This is the third member of the family who has destroyed himself.

The occurrence created an unusual sadness here.

WASHINGTON, JULY 2.—Representative Clarke, of
Kansas, received a third dispatch to-day from D. R. Anthony, dated Leavenworth, July 2d, as foll "Judge Delany reported Mr. Lane dead. He is alive, but unconscious. Have just seen him. surgeons unanimously decide the care fatal."

Another Prominent Suicide

ANN ARBOR, MICH., JUNE 26 .- Hon. W. S. May. mard, of this place, having a family, and a property valued at \$100,000, killed himself with morphine last night. The failure of a firm in which he was in rolved preyed upon his spirits.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Rinth Sension SENATE.

WASHINGTON, JULY 9 .- Mr. Clarke, from the Spe cial Committee to take into consideration the condition of the Mississippi leves, made a report, secom panied by a bill making appropriations for the repuir

of the levees.

Mr. Nye presented a joint resolution for the representation of the mining interests of this country at the Paris Exhibition of 1807, which was referred to the Committee on Mines.

service at Cincinnati, to repel the Kirby Smith in vasion in 1862, was pas Mr. Harris, from the Committee of Conference on

the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the reso the Paris Exposition, reported that the Committee had struck out the words "in coin" after the smount appropriated, and thus amended, the resolution goe to the President. The bill to amend the organic acts of the Tarrito

ington, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and New Mexico, wa

taken up.

The question was upon Mr. Buckalew's amendment to strike out the section forbidding discrimination on account of color in the bestewal of the elective franchise.

Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Conness moved the postponement of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Hendrick hoped that the bill would not be postponed. If it was the intention to pass it, it mights as well be passed to day as at any einer time He was opposed to granting the right of suffrage to no gross in the Territories. If he was in lavor of the negroes of Indians vetting he would be in favor of this bill. He did not see any Constitutional otiperions to the measure, as Congress had power over the subject. He supposed that in voting on this bill denotes whe were in lavor of nearo suffrage in their own States would vote for it, and those wine were opposed to it would wote the other way.

The motion of Mr. Conness prevailed, and the bill was pos poned until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes en the Freedmen's Bureau

the disagreeing votes on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, made a report which was agreed to.

bill, made a report which was agreed to.

The report sustains the Senate preposition relative to the South Carolina lands occupied by Freedmen. It authorizes the Assistant Commissioners for South Carolina and Georgia to determine the validative of all titles of lands claimed under General Shorman's special field order, and to give each person having a valid claim a warrant on the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for twenty acres of and, which will entitle him to a lesse for mix years; at the end of which time, on the payment of a will not exceeding one deliar and fifty cen's par acres, a certificate of sale may be obtained utgor the completion of transfers of the lands. The former owners shall have restored to them the lands occupied under Gen. Sherman's orders.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for resolutions, a resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Perham, came up, recitcitizens of Maine, and calling upon the President teinform this House whether the personal rights of
citizens of the United States are as present sufficinculty pro-cited in said States, and whether any
further legislation is necessary to clothe him with
sufficient authority to y-used all the loyal citizens of
States recently in rebellion in the enjoyment of
their Constitutional rights. After some debate the
resolution was agreed to.

The tellowing resolution then came up in erder,
it was their offered by Mr. Clark (thick) or large day

as follows:

Resolved, That whereas the recent successes which have attended the communications of the Fenian organization, with the governed purpose of liberating iteland from the oppressive rule of Great Bristing, according its the laws of nations as interpreted by the British authorities, entities the said Fenian organization to Be regarded with respect, and as entitled we the rights of "belligarents," that the Committee on Foreign Affairs he requested to inquire into the